The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,693—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Ann.	Rs. 64
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sirkee Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, House or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	1 4

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

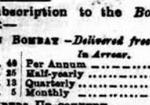
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARRA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th Dec., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 15th Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,877 Tons,

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 336

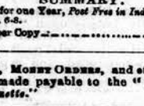
The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, for the above Ports and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th December 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 14th, of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	Including Wines
Suez	280	200	90	
Port Said	280	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	350	145	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

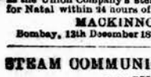
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on or about TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

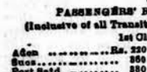
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



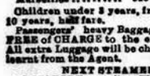
THIS Steamer will sail as above on or about the 13th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

STEAM TO COLOMBO.



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. WORWERTS, Captain G. Marussig, will be despatched for COLOMBO on the 20th December, 1879.

The same steamer will leave Colombo for Bombay about the end of December.

For particulars about rates of single and return passages apply to

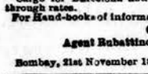
J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 27, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S. S. WISTOW HALL, CAPT. T. COLLIN.
2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 31st December.

Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1879.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamps will be promptly sent on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) KASHGAR	2021	450	E. J. Baker	15th Dec.
SUMATRA	2493	460	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
				1880.
(s) TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s) CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s) PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Brocas	31st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	260	E. Stewart	23rd Dec. 1879
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Bridlow	6th Jan., 1880
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	20th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 9th December 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situate at Mody Khana Street, in the Fort.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the17th day of December, instant, at 3 p. m., on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the Mortgagee, Monarbhoy Vijbhoocandass, Esq., and on account and the risk of Maneckram Heemkaram, the receiver of the Estate and Effects of the late Runsord Meghjee, deceased, Ruttonwow, widow, and Meghjee Pre jee, Executrix and Executor of the last will and testament of the said Runsord Meghjee, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, now or lately known by the name of Jamshedjee Bhajeewalla, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Mody Khana Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 459 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Nos. 7 8 and 709, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 58 and now under No. 59, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Mody Khana Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by the house and premises belonging to Jeewandass Bhowance, on or towards the north by a piece of ground and stable belonging to Dayal Succaram, and on or towards the south by a public road called Dewjee Sangjee lane, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jamnadass Khoshaldass, deceased, and are now in the occupation of Mathooradas Lowjee and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Solicitors for the said mortgagee and to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1879.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December 1879, at 11 a. m., the right of collecting Squatters' Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market, and Cadell Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 1880 only, i. e., from 1st January to 31st December 1880. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1879.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Valuable Landed Property at Matheran, for sale by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mancklee Curseljee Shroff, Esq., the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and under and by Virtue of Power of Sale, reserved to him by a Deed of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of October 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd day December 1879, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the first floor of a House No. 22, in the Church Gate Street, opposite "The Times of India."

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling bungalow, and vacant ground, with the compound thereon, situate, lying, and being in Matheran, in the sub-district of Kurjut, in Tanna Taluka, containing by admeasurement four acres and a half acres, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east, by a road for villagers, on or towards the west, by the public road, on or towards the north, by the compound wall of the premises called Fern House, and on or towards the south, by the public road, adjoining the premises called spring wood, and registered in the books of Collector of Tanna, under No. 67.

The annual ground rent, for the above House is Rs. 20-8, payable into the Bank of Bombay, on account of Tanna Collectorates.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 13th December 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY,

SALE OF BRANDY.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRITNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room at 2 p. m., on account of the concern.

Without Reserve.

250 cases H. De Montfior brandy.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

EXTRA HIGH TEST KEROSINE OIL.

150°
120°

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM

of

CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,

AND

FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,

FOR

DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY

CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY

OF

OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS. Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for	Rs. 6,30,500
Cash.....	„ 3,446
	Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent, Consols for £51,080,

in part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims ; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the

COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta,
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE COMPANY IN BURLESQUE.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The Favorite Comedietta,
"BOOK THE THIRD, CHAPTER THE FIRST."

Mr. H. R. Teesdale, Mr. Sievier, Miss Agnes Birchenough.

TO BE FOLLOWED AT 10 O'CLOCK BY THE CLASSICAL BURLESQUE,

"IXION."

Jupiter	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Mercury	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Ixion	Miss Edith Wilson.
Juno	Miss Gertrude Dore.
Venus	Miss Minnie Hampton.
Cupid	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Minerva	Miss Amy Crawford.
Bacchus	Mr. Sievier.
Mars	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Ganymede	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.

SCENE I.
RUINS OF A DORIC TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

SCENES II. AND IV.
CLOUDLAND.

SCENE III.
JUNO'S DRAWING ROOM.

SCENE IV.
CUPID'S CHATEAU.

The new Scenery by Signor Magni.
The Music arranged by Mr. A. J. Lovey.
The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. R. Teesdale.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 8	„ 16
Orchestra Stall	„ 4
Stall	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seat	„ 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director..... Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

WANTED, a MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR, young, active, and possessing a knowledge of sanitary arrangements, who should read and write English and Marathi. Applications accompanied with testimonials will be received until 20th instant. Salary Rupees 50 per mensem.

COOVERJEE CAVASJEE,
Chairman, Thana Municipality.

Municipal Office, Thana, 11th December 1879.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for the PURCHASE of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from Butchers' Island from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1880.

West side of Caranja ditto ditto ditto.
Talooka Alibaugh, 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 12th December 1879.

STORES FOR STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supplies of GENERAL and SMALL STORES and OILS required for 12 months from 1st January 1880. Particulars of Stores, with estimated quantities required, and Forms of Tender and Conditions on which Tenders will only be received, may be obtained from undersigned on application at his office, where Tenders will be received up to the 27th instant. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THOS. WOOD,
Port Storekeeper for State Railways.

OFFICE.—TREACHER'S BUILDINGS,
Bombay, 13th December 1879.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER up to 12 NOON on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, for LIGHTING 144 LAMPS in different parts of the city from 1st January next to 30th November, 1880. Also for supplying 70 new Kerosine Lamps with Lanterns, Lamp Posts, or Brackets complete.

Forms of Tenders and other information regarding the contract can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 11th Dec. 1879

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th December, and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd January, 1880 :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CURNS, pro Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
F. B. BIANCHI, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager,

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager,

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. WILKINSHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 9th December 1879.

THE GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

An unfailing remedy in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and Asiatic Cholera, Looseness, Griping, Cholera Infantum, and all complaints of the Bowels.

IT never fails to cure the worst possible cases of Bowel Complaints, generally in a few hours, seldom beyond a day. It is purely vegetable, and is perfectly safe. It has cured hundreds of cases given up by the doctors. The earlier these diseases are attended to the easier they are cured. It should therefore be in every family.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Messrs. MINTON, HOLLINS & Co., Stoke upon Trent, the undersigned are prepared to Register Orders for the Supply of Encoustic, Venetian, and Plain TILES for Mosaic and Tesselated Pavements.

For futher particulars apply to

WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1880, at 3 o clock, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 9th December, 1879 :—

That the Articles of Association of the Company leave and except the Articles the alteration and amendment whereof is hereinafter specially provided for) be altered and amended in manner following, that is to say :—

That the words 'Secretaries and Treasurers' and one of the Secretaries and Treasurers wherever they occur be deleted and the words 'Chief Agent' be inserted in lieu thereof.

"That as to Article 116 the words other than the 'Secretaries and Treasurers' be deleted.

"That as to Article 124 for the words persons to be called the 'Secretaries and Treasurers,' The persons for the time being forming the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. shall be the 'Secretaries and Treasurers' be deleted and the words a person to be called the 'Chief Agent' be inserted in lieu thereof."

That the whole of Article 125 be deleted.

By Order of the Directors,

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 12th December 1879.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed.

Fire Premiums for 1861	£300,692
„ 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863 ..... £1,045,143 | 1873 ..... £2,845,703
1868 ..... £1,579,578 | 1878 ..... £4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints, do.	21 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.

Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 15th inst., OUR BUSINESS, now carried on in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

4th December, 1879.

UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

DUFAUT & CIE, CHATEAU DE PIERRY.

(GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.)

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	A.	Pts. Rs.	Cash. A.
Sillery, Extra, (extra dry)	28	8	16	0
Chateau de Pierry	29	12	17	4
Ay Mousseaux, Superior	32	8	18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	39	8	22	0
Vin de Cabinet (extra dry)	44	0	...	
Vin de Reserve	49	0	...	

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,

26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Guizot's History of France, by G. Masson	6	12
Academy Notes, 1878-79, by H. Blackburn	3	12
Ainsley's Engineers' Manual for Local Marine Board Examinations, new edn., 1879	5	0
Jules Verne's Exploration of the World, Illustrated	7	12
Tales of Old Thule, by J. M. Smith	3	12
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, vols. 1 and 2	25	0
Raikes Practical Treatise on Natural and Artificial Concretes, new edn., 1879	9	3
The Bostan of Sadi, translated into Prose with Notes, by Captain H. W. Clarke	18	12
A Ride in Egypt, by W. J. Loftie	6	12
Life of Lord Lawrence, 2 vols	4	4
John the Maid, a Story of the 15th Century	6	12
New Views of Life on Wide Awake, 400 Illustrations	8	0
Spon's Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures, and Commercial Products, by G. G. Andree (Divisional)	8	8
Higgs' Electric Transmission of power	2	0
Maudsley's Pathology of Mind	11	4
A Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medinah, by R. F. Burton	3	12
Guizot's History of England, translated from the French with all original illustrations, 3 vols.	45	0
Globe Encyclopædia of Useful Information, by J. M. Ross, 6 vols	47	0
Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Manufactures, 3 vols., edn. 1878	66	0
Mirac's Play of Hassan and Husain, by Col. Sir L. Pelly, 2 vols.	20	0
The Jatakas, by V. Fausboll, 2 vols.	35	0
Reynolds's Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman, and Engine-Boy	3	0
Duff's (Alex.) Life of Geo. Smith, vol. 1	7	8
Thornburn's David Leslie, a Story of the Afghan Frontier, 2 vols	10	12
Chatterbox Album of Animals	3	12
Ditto International Review, by A. T. Rice	4	12
Deaths in Childbed and our Lying in Hospitals, by A. Munro	3	12
Society of Small Talk, or What to say and What to say it..	3	8
Fiction and Lubrecation, by R. H. Thurston	4	4
Abraham Lincoln, by Leland	1	8
Robertson's Engineering Notes	0	8
A primer for Garrison Artillery, by M. F. Downes	1	4
Ould's Novels—cheap edn.—Idalia Held in Bondage, Strathmore, Under two Flags, Chandos (others will follow), each	1	4
Monier Williams's Modern India and the Indians	8	12
Hogue's Fortune, by Jules Verne	4	12
Parlour Menegaree in a Descriptive and Anecdotical form '	2	4
Moore's Lallah Rookh, an Oriental Romance, by Thomas Moore, Illustrated	6	12
American Painters, by G. W. Sheldon, Illustrated	13	4
The Famous Parks and Gardens of the World, Described and Illustrated	9	8
Muir's Metrical Translations from Sanscrit Writers	8	12
Songs and Sonnets of W. Shakespeare	3	0
Lane's Selections from the Koran	5	12
Sanderson's Syllabus of a course of Lectures on Physiology	3	12
The Days of Chivalry, by Tom Hood, Illustrated, by Gustave Dore	3	12
Living Pages from Many Ages, by Mary Hield	4	12
The Serpent Charmer, by Louis Rousselet	4	12
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume, 1879	5	8
Involuntary Voyage, by Lucien Biart	4	12
Peter Parley's Annual for 1880	3	12
Good Words for 1879, bound	4	12
Cyprus, as I saw it in 1879, by Sir S. W. Baker	8	0
Ritter's Elementary Theory and Calculation of Iron Bridges and Roofs	9	8
Reed's shipowners' and Merchants' Handbook	1	8
The Australian Abroad, branches from the main trunk Round the World, by J. Hingston	8	12
Leicester's Midwifery, New Edn., 1879	13	4
Hulme's Mathematical Drawing Instruments and how to use them	2	4
Jimmy's Cruise in the Pinafore, by Louisa M. Alcott	2	4
Buckley's Short History of Natural Science	4	12
Pastor's Narrative, or before and after the Battle of Worth	3	12
Joan Ingelow's Poems, 2 vols.	7	8
Allshire's Chronology of Ancient Nations	26	4
Tom Hood's Comic Annual for 1880	0	12
Cassell's Almanack for 1880	0	8
Bow Bells do. for 1880	0	8
Illustrated London Almanac for 1880	0	12
Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers, Edn., 1879	3	12
Spon's Workshop Receipts, Edn. 1879	4	8
Sport in many Lands, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America by the "Old Shikaree," Illustrated	4	12
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols.	20	0
Thornicroft's Model, a novel, by Mrs A W. Hunt	3	12
The Happy Valley, Sketches of Cashmere and the Cashmirians, by W. Swanfield	10	0
Holden's Illustrated Manual of the Dissection of the Human Body. New Edition 1879	11	4
Gillmore's Adventures in and Escape from Metz	3	4
The Russians at Home and the Russians Abroad, by H. S. Edwards, 2 vols.	13	4
Esmarch's Surgeon's Handbook for Wounded in War	17	8
Under the Window, Pictures and Rhymes for Children, by E. Evans	3	12
Life of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, by S. St. John	3	0
The Russian Army and its Campaign in Turkey in 1877-78, by F. V. Greene, 2 vols	20	0
Hislop's Proverbs of Scotland	1	8
Nalopakhyanam, Story of Nala, Air, Episode of the Mahabharata : The Sanscrit Text, by Monier Williams	9	8
The Abolition of Zymotic Diseases, by Sir T. Watson	2	4
Clifford's Seeing and Thinking [Nature Series]	2	4
Edye's Frozen Asia	3	4
Goodeve's Hints for the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH DEC. 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were unchanged at 97¼; French Rentes at 115½; but Enfaced Rupee Paper was ¼ higher, Fours being now 78¾, Fours-and-a-half 85½.

The Bank of England return for the week, notwithstanding the withdrawals of Gold advised, shows a slight increase in strength, the Reserve having increased by £300,000, Bullion decreased by £100,000, Discounts decreased by £200,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities now stands at 47 11-16 against 45¾ per cent. last week. In the open market, however, money seems to be in rather more demand, the rate of discount on 3 months' bill being now quoted at 2⅜ and on 4 months' at 2½ per cent.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unchanged in value; as also is Wheat, and in Seeds the only alteration is a partial advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain firm; but a check seems to have come at last to the upward movement in the Liverpool Cotton market, the tone at the close yesterday being reported flat, although Surats were firm. The day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales—of which 1,000 were Surats—and Mid. Orleans was quoted at 7¼d., a decline of ⅛d. Surats, owing doubtless to their comparative scarcity, show an advance of 1-16d. in Fair and G.F. Omras, Fair and G.F. Dholleras, and G. F. Comptas, ⅛d. in Good Dholleras, G. F. Ginned Dharwar, Fair and G. F. Hingunghaut, and 3-16d. per lb. in Fair Compta. A number of these alterations are merely the weekly corrections of nominal quotations, and do not therefore represent any actual advance; nor is it likely, we think, that Surats will go higher should American continue to decline. Of the latter the probability is decidedly strong, judging from the fact of prices in New York having fallen yesterday 3-16 cent in ready Mid. Uplands and ⅛ cent in March shipment. The speculative advance appears to have spent itself for the time being, and unless a sudden falling off takes place in the American receipts—of which at the moment there is no indication—there is room for a considerable decline. The receipts of the past to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879	1878	1877
Thursday's Receipts...	33,000	31,000	39,000
Six days' "	185,000	175,000	172,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,53'000	2,117,000	1,853,000

As regards the ultimate out-turn of the American crop, the following remarks by Mr. Ellison—the well known Cotton statistician—in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, are worthy of attention:—

It was thought that the Bureau report would have thrown some light on the question; but in the face of the continued heavy receipts, the Washington estimate of 290,000 bales less than last season is regarded as being quite worthless. It certainly looks very improbable that the crop shall fall much short of 5¼ million bales; but if there is one thing more certain than another, it is the acknowledged unreliability of the receipts during the first four months of the season as a test of the crop. It is true that the arrivals at the ports so far this season show an increase of 336,000 bales, but it does not follow that this excess will not be compensated into a deficit before the close of the season. On the 17th November, 1874, the receipts were 240,000 bales larger than in 1873; but by the end of February there was a deficit of 113,000 bales, and at the end of the season the crop was only 3,832,000 bales, against 4,170,000 in the previous season. The Bureau was remarkably correct that season, and as late as January private firms in the South (who now advocate 5½ millions) preferred to believe in 4¾ millions. On the 20th November, 1876, there was an increase of 211,000 bales and yet the crop in 1876-7 was only 4,485,000 against 4,669,000 in 1875-6—an excess of 221,000 bales in November therefore became a deficit of 184,000 bales in August, and up to the spring there were confident believers in 4¾ millions whereas the actual out-turn was only 4,455,000 bales. These facts show that there is no room for dogmatism. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the Bureau does not say that the yield will not exceed 4,783,000 bales (290,000 bales less than in last season). It says that that was the total indicated by the October returns, but it also says that the condition of the crop in October was much better than in the same month of the previous seasons. It was only fair to infer from this that the crop may be increased beyond the Bureau estimate by the influence of the improved condition which that estimate could not take into account. The whole matter in fact is an open question, and must remain so until January. Meanwhile, it is at least as extravagant to talk of 5,500,000 as it is to argue in favour of 4,750,000.

Since this was written the excess of the receipts over last season has increased from 336,000 to 416,000, so that it is evident "the improved condition in October" is not only likely to do away with the deficiency estimated by the Bureau but to carry the figures considerably beyond last year's total. Present estimates of 5¼ millions, therefore, may be regarded as quite moderate as 5 millions, which appeared to represent the mean of current opinions three weeks ago.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 52 ⅝d. per oz, and shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton of £90,000 for Bombay and £30,000 for Calcutta.

Exchange.—The market opened steady with a partial advance of 1-32d. and during the day at further rise of 1-16d. was established. Even at the advance, however, there are very few buyers of Bank Bills, the general idea apparently being that we must still go higher. In the present temper of the market it is not unlikely that this view may turn out correct, but to our own thinking it is too early yet for any permanent rise being established. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	"
Credits 3 " "	... 1s. 8 21-32d.	"
Documents 3 " "	... 1s. 8 23-32d.	"
France 3 " "	... 2·18¼	"

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ to ⅝ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been firmer to-day with a fair enquiry, and rates have advanced to Rs. 83 for Fours and Rs. 101⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—The market has been very quiet, and rates throughout may be called unchanged, the only quotable alteration being an advance of Re. 5 in Manockjee Petit Spinning.

It is reported that the liquidators have sold the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company Mill for Rs. 5,15,000 to Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit.

Cotton this morning opened very dull, and for a time next to nothing was done, sellers declining to reduce their prices, while buyers showed no disposition to operate. In the course of the afternoon, however, the rise in exchange added to the dull accounts from home brought out sellers, and some business has been done at a decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy, at which the market closes weak. We now quote:—

Good Hingunghaut,	Jan. delivery...	Rs. 252	per candy.
" Omra	Feb. "	" 233	"
" Broach	March "	" 247	"
" Dhollera	April "	" 227	"

Seeds all round are not quotably altered.

Freights are firm, and if anything, rather firmer. For Liverpool the quotations range from 37s. 6d. to 45s. according to the time of shipment. The S.S. Orchis has been fixed for February loading at 37s. 6d. with concessions, for Liverpool. For the Mediterranean ports no change has taken place, but the market is firm.

Piece Goods in the bazaar have scarcely been so active to-day. With very small stocks in hand, dealers are asking an advance in rates, or which up-country buyers so far seem disinclined to pay, and transactions are restricted in consequence; the clearances being only put at about 450 packages. To arrive rather more has been done, owing to the advance in exchange.

Coals continue dull. There is some enquiry to arrive at lower rates, but sellers do not seem inclined to follow the market below its present level.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	500	all	9 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	693½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10-0	6 do	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	390
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,175
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	55
Bhowanipur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	600	1,000	all	25	740
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	615
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	do	215
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	1,000	all	do	600
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	790
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	60	815
Hybrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2,000	Nil	523
Jewraj Balloo Mills	784	1,000	all	do	855
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	905
K. Muccuiee S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	483
Madras Spining	800	1,250	all	do	325
Madras U. Spining	432	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,310
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,050
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	40 p.a.	800
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	1,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	956	1,000	all	40 p. a.	660 xd.
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	540
Princess Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	Nil	70
Russoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	625
Soonderdas Spinning ..	666	1,000	all	do	600
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	do	190
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	all	30	740
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* For Sh re for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 6th Dec. 1879.

Open 1,275½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,32,681	8	0
Merchandize	3,46,284	7	0
Telegraph	927	0	0
Total Rs.....	4,79 892	15	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,262 miles ..... Total Rs.....	5,98,633	15	9
Decrease.....	1,18,742	0	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Moray-shire, 1,428 tons, Captain W. Couper, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

The s. s. Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 215 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. India, 656 tons, Captain D. R. D. Daugherty, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Capt. Tarmer, Mr. H.B. Major, Mr. Leo, Mr. Baile, 4 Comst. Inspectors, 21 European Troops, and 437 Native deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	India (s)	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, Dec 8.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Aronia	Jones.....	Elephant Point.
13	Arrow (s).....	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The ship Morayshire, Couper, to Diamond island, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, to Venice.
Steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Vingoria, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
8 Maharani (s) ....Carson .....Moulmein, Dec 3.
Galloway .....Stenhouse ...Kurrachee, Oct 10.

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 8.—Steamer Baghdad. Ship Summer R Mead. Barques New Castle and Dilbhur.

MADRAS.

Dec. DEPARTURES.
10 Houghton Tower ... . Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 12.

From Liverpool.
Rydal Hall s—10 hogsheads pale ale, Kuttonjee Bomanjee and Co; 50 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co.

From London.
Singapore s—5 packages glassware, E P Mahamed; 13 cases oilmanstores and 3 cases medicine other sorts, Surafally Hiptools.
Wilton s—5 cases rum and 4 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Galatia s—15 cases gin, Cowasjee Munickjee.
Sumatra s—61 boxes bar Silver (Rs 1,70,000), The Agra Bank.

From Glasgow.
Italia s—1,000 side arch and 7,000 fire bricks, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

From Bordeaux.
Australia s—14 cases liquer, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 12.

For Liverpool.
Rydal Hall s—75 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 45 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 38 bales cotton waste, Lowjee Jadowjee; 27 bales wool, Abdools Ahmed; 35 bales wool, Lulloobhoy Hurrichund; 2 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 137 bales cotton, Heeralall Gunshamdass; 59 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 15 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co; 65 bales hemp, Yussonjee Veerjee; 20 cases grass oil, Goolam Hoosein Mooljee; 60 bales wool, Shamjee Nerranjee and Co; 89 bales wool, Peerjee Khan Mahamed; 314 bales wool, Cooper Landing Co.
John C Porter, s—1,600 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.

For London.
Kashgar s—31 cases indigo, Rutonchund Vunmaleedass; 140 cwts coffee and 195¾ cwts coir yarn, Tricundass Lowjee; 1483 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 11 lbs tortoise eshell, Currimbboy Hoosenbhoy; 381 cwts M of P shells, Joosub Abdoola; 339 cwts oilbanum, Dattardina Mowjee; 23 cwts E tech, Nanchund Juveo—chund; 33 5 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo; 105 cwts coir fibres, Currimsee Khetsee and Co; 6 cwts cardamoms, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.

For Marseilles.
Sumatra s—15 bales waste silk, 12 cases indigo, 46 bales blue cloth, 600 bags eastonseed, and 192 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

For Genoa.
Sumatra s—60 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

For Trieste.
Sumatra s—113 casks coffee, 883 bales jute, P and O S N Co.

For Venice.
Sumatra s—150 cases tamarind, P and O S N Co.

For Alexandria.
Sumat ,s—114 bales gunnies, P and O S N Co.

For Suez.
Kashgar s—20 bags coffee, 13 bags turmeric and 16 bags china roots, C M Misree.

For Madras.
Chindwara s—2 bales cotton, Jehangir Hormusjee and Co.

For Hongkong.
Geelong s—26 cases olibanum, Datardina Mowjee; 23 cases sharkfins, Ludha Dewjee; 59 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1244 John C Potter, McClive—Farnham and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL via NEWYORK.
1737 Rydal Hall (s), Lloyd—W. and A. Graham and Co.
FOR LONDON.
1515 Kashgar (s), Baker—Mails, 15th December.
FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
2418 Singapore (s), Merello—C. Grondona.
FOR VENICE.
1406 Sumatra (s), Briscoe—Mails, 22nd December.
FOR MAURITIUS.
245 Susanne, Grainger—Esram Ebram.
FOR HONGKONG.
1139 Geelong (s), Stewart—Mails, 23rd December.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
1793 Abyssinia (s), Russell—B I S N Co.
NOT FIXED.
999 Alumngheer, Williams—Hajee A N Mahamed.
984 City of Calcutta, McDonald—V Brothers.
755 Clairmont, Hamilton—The Captain.
1354 Clan Lamont (s), Leask—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1665 Cuzan Forest, Marshall—Finlay Muir and Co.
1000 Equator, Rossgreen—W and A Graham and Co.
1125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
885 Queen of Cambria, Perry—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1169 Richard Parsons, Pakard—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s).
945 Czarewich, Elton (I. G.)
3293 Euryalus (s) King—(Flagship).
1531 Kwangtung s),—(I O S)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
774 Vulture (s), Eliot.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th December 1879.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·925
Temperature of the Air	73·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	60·4
Dew Point	50·7
Relative humidity of Air	·475
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	65·8
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, ENE, NE, NW. NNW, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	426

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—December 13.

[Before the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

268-78—Crawford and B—J A Baumback and others vs The New Colaba Company, Limited—Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.
481-79—Muljee and B—Shreeram Soorutram vs Vellbai.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodhur Madhowjee vs Thucker Purmanundass Jewandass—Macfarlane and G.
556-77—Macfarlane and G—Thucker Purmanundass Jewandass vs Thucker Damodher Madhowjee—Prescot and W.
149-78—R V Hearn—C & Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

2-79—Shapoorjee and T—Cursondass Vulubdass and others vs The Fleming S and W Co and others—Ardeshir and H.
186-79—A F Turner—Ramappa Ravsappa Allavve vs Balappa Andappa Sheti—Khunderao and M.
563-79—Shapurjee and T—Sewjee Ramjee vs Purshotum Govindjee—Remington, H and C.
331-79—A F Turner—Meghjee Hunsraj and others vs Mathooradass Lowjee and another—Muljee and B.
268-79—Ardeshir and H—Framjee Burjorjee vs Merwanjee Hormusjee and another—J C Cama.
468-79—Janardhen G—Pero-haw Dhunjeebhoy vs Bhicajee and another—Pestonjee H.
287-79—Jefferson and F—Dhuncorebai vs Pandurung Balibhadra and others—Shapurji and T.
185-79—Crawford and B—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs The Jewraj Balloo S and W Co and another—Craigie L and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 11.
Farmer, Capt, 60th Rifles, on leave, from Kurrachee.
December 12.
Daman, Capt, 22nd Regt, on duty, from Allahabad.
DEPARTURES.—December 11.
Franklyn, Dy Surg Gl, on duty, to Sind.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 10th December, 1879.

1 Lieut Lynch having tendered his resignation of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, consequent on his being about to quit India, the same has been accepted by Government.

In announcing the above to the Corps the Commandant feels sure all ranks will join him in the regret he feels at the loss of one who has ever proved himself a zealous Volunteer and efficient paustaking Officer.

2 The range will be closed on to-morrow (Saturday) evening on account of the Commanding Officer's parade.

3 The range will be reserved on 15th and 16th for the completion of the N I R.

4 F Company will Commence their annual course of Musketry on the 15th inst., the four days for preliminary drills being 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, for practice 19th and 20th.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, to gether with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
New Moon..... 13th, 3h. 55·4m., P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec. Sat. 13	.....	6 26	5 22	10 27 m 11 39 a	4 50 m 5 53 a
Sun. 14	3rd Sunday in Advent.	6 27	5 23	11 19 m	5 38 m 6 41 a
Mon. 15	St. Lucia.	6 27	5 23	0 22 m 0 13 a	6 27 m 6 31 a
Tues. 16	English Mail Expected.	6 28	5 24	1 8 m 1 7 a	7 17 m 7 17 a
Wed. 17	1st Winter Ember Day.	6 28	5 24	1 50 m 1 57 a	8 4 m 8 5 a
Th. 18	.....	6 29	5 25	2 34 m 2 50 a	8 52 m 8 55 a
Fri. 19	2nd Winter Ember Day.	6 29	5 25	3 20 m 3 45 a	9 44 m 9 49 a

MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, now staying at the "Railway Terminus" Hotel, Rampart Row, being convalescent, has OPENED his DRAWING ROOM for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS for a fortnight only, after which he will not receive any one Professionally.
December 9, 1879.

ARGYLL SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

TERM COMMENCES 15TH JANUARY.
As only a limited number of BOARDERS can be received, EARLY APPLICATION must be made to the RECTOR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLANAGAN—December 12th, at Frere Bridge, Girgaum, the wife of Mr. J. Flanagan, of a daughter.
ROMER—December 12th, at Bombay, the wife of John H. Romer, Guard, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—December 6th, at Rajkund, Mozufferpore, the wife of D. Russell Crawford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EWING—HAWKINS—December 6th, at All Saints' Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. Jackson, Charles Ewing, Agent and Chief Engineer, Assam Railways Co., Ld., to Augusta Nixon, younger daughter of H. Hawkins, Esq., of Nynee Tal.
MACGREGOR—McCONNELL—December 8th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Colcridge Spring, B.A., Patrick Eugene, third son of the late Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart., to Lydia Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late J. F. McConnell, Allahabad.
BABAN—BIRCH—December 4th, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. W. F. Robberds, M.A., assisted by the Rev. T. G. Rawson, M.A., William Frederick, son of Major General Raban, retired list Bengal Army, to Evelyn, daughter of Dr. Birch, London.

DEATH.

EVANS—December 3rd, at Mysore, Cecil Montague, second son of G. R. Evans, Esq., aged 3 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

If the *Times* is in the secrets of the Ministry, it would seem that Lord Beaconsfield is bent on giving the English people one more surprise by suddenly adopting a policy of peace and retrenchment. Yesterday Reuter informed us that the *Times* had announced in a leading article the intended reduction of the British army by 4,000 men; and to-day we learn that the same journal calls for the speedy evacuation of Afghanistan by British troops and their return within the limits fixed by the Treaty of Gandamak. By a coincidence that may have been designed, we hear at the same time from St. Petersburg that the Czar has delivered a speech which is described as very peaceful in tone. It is quite possible, therefore, that, frightened at the effect produced upon the country by the eloquent ravings of Mr. Gladstone, the British Government has found terms of accommodation with Russia which will, it hopes, enable it, with the help of the revival in trade, to tide through the next session without proposing any increase of taxation, and to go before the constituencies with all its quarrels arranged and no heavy bill to pay. If this is the electioneering programme settled by the managers of the party, it will matter nothing to them that the Treaty of Gandamak was a compromise designed to suit a state of things which no longer exists, and that to abandon Kabul and Kandahar to anarchy now by withdrawing the British means would be throwing away the best chance the English have ever had of settling the Central Asian question in the manner the most advantageous to themselves. The Afghans, as we see from the daily telegrams which show that the force at Kabul is kept always on the alert by the hostility of the surrounding tribes, are still unconquered; and they will respect us less than ever they have done if we retire again and leave them to their own devices. How long would the frontier fixed by the Treaty of Gandamak remain secure if General Roberts were to quit Kabul without first thoroughly overcoming the opposition still manifested to British authority? And what becomes of that article of the Treaty of Gandamak which formed at least as essential a part of the Ministerial policy as the attainment of a scientific frontier,—we mean the extension of British supremacy to the Oxus through the agency of an Amir advised by a British resident at Kabul,—if the country is now left without a ruler and given up as a prey to bands of freebooters? The action recommended by the *Times* would simply nullify the results of two campaigns; still, it will probably be taken, unless the very serious news we publish this morning from Kabul of the desperate courage with which the Afghans can still fight convinces even the *Times* that it is not yet "safe" or "honourable" for our troops to evacuate Afghanistan.

The formation of a new company in London to work some of the gold reefs in Wynaad is a cheering proof of the readiness of English capitalists to put money into any enterprise for developing the resources of India which appears to hold out a fair prospect of success. Notwithstanding the doleful laments that we so often hear over the impending bankruptcy of this country, men of business at home understand very well that familiar phrases about the exhaustion of India do not represent material facts but are only useful weapons in the armoury of political controversy; and, if the Government of India did not display such an unwise eagerness to do everything for itself, but was content to leave a fair field to private enterprise, it would soon have no cause to bewail the slow progress of public works throughout the Empire. By a lucky accident, the discovery of gold in the Wynaad district has not been made on land on which the Government could let loose a swarm of Royal Engineers; and the experiment of ascertaining if it will pay to work the mines will therefore be conducted by private adventurers interested in making it a distinct commercial success. It is a mistake to suppose that the company which has just been formed in England with a capital of 100,000*l.* is the same company which, as we mentioned a good many months ago, had agreed to take over the Wynaad concessions of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. The latter company, styled "The Indian Gold "Mines Company," was formed at the beginning of this year for the purpose of acquiring and working the gold rights belonging to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s estate, and the whole of the capital, 50,000*l.*, was subscribed immediately. The new company spoken of by Reuter in yesterday's telegram is no doubt one of which we heard by last mail as likely to be started to work reefs which had been acquired from a planter named Wright, and which had been reported upon favourably by Mr. Harvey, the expert sent out by the Indian Gold-Mines Company. The visions of illimitable wealth which flit before the mind's eye when any mention is made of gold mining are, we fear, quite out of place so far as the gold mines of India are concerned. We do not say that there is no more gold in Wynaad than in Midian, though the sanguine Captain Burton, who in his latest pamphlet on Midian made the ominous remark that gold was as plentiful in that country as it had recently been found to be in the districts near the Nilgiri hills in Southern India, was wofully undeceived as to the value of his own "find" in Midian by a matter-of-fact analyst in England, who told him the specimens he had brought home were only rubbish cast aside from old native workings. Cool, shrewd engineers, who know exactly what they are talking about, have reported that quartz with veins of gold running through it does exist in Wynaad; and the only question now is if it can be found sufficiently near the surface, and so favourably situated as regards the supply of labour, fuel, and water, as to bring down the cost of production below the price of gold in the market and thus leave a fair profit to the speculators engaged in the business. It is known that, as a rule, all the gold at or near the surface, which could be reached with simple mining implements, has long since been worked out by the natives; but there are undoubted indications of the existence of gold reefs running below the ground at variable depths which may yield profitable results when worked by quartz-crushing machinery. The problem of the exact range and richness of these reefs will now be solved by two companies working in competition with one another. We wish them both success, but we hardly anticipate that their labours will add much to the wealth of India, for gold-mining by means of elaborate machinery is a very expensive and often not a very productive business. It is, of course, possible, however, that, as fresh mines are sunk, discoveries will be made of reefs rich enough to make the gold fields of India as attractive as those of California or Australia; and we sincerely hope that such a result will reward the enterprise of the English companies who have taken this important and interesting work in hand.

The remarkable feebleness of the weak battalion system is exhibited in the Rumpa campaign. According to correspondents in that part of India, two of the Madras native regiments, the 17th and 29th, have a strength of 1,300 men, of whom 800 are sick; but the figures, 1,300, really represent only a paper strength; it is very doubtful if any native regiment has five hundred men fit for active service. There are always a number of men sick or waiting for pension, or absent on furlough; consequently the fighting strength of the native infantry battalion is positively less than that of half of one of the old company's regiments of 1,000 or even 1,100 strong. Now, in the Rumpa country there are five native regiments—the 10th, 17th, 29th, the 15th and 39th (the last two portions of regiments) which represent only an actual force of about two thousand men. But, taking the sick into consideration, there is perhaps not a thousand men of the whole five regiments, and their total of 40 English officers, fit for duty. Who can say that the Native army is under-officered after this? Reckoning eight European officers to each battalion, here is an allowance of forty to the five skeleton regiments, and thus, as in peace the native regiments are curiously without officers, so in war the officers are found to be curiously without men.

There was never a more remarkable error perpetrated in organisation than to make the numerical standard of a native infantry corps only 600 men. It would have been far better in every way, economical and military, to have made it 1,200. It is probable that the theory was that the eight European officers of a native corps could look better after a small body of sepoys than a large one; but it is not justified in fact. The fewer the men the worse the regiment as the rule. And we must not forget that in General Arthur Wellesley's Indian wars the big battalions of those days, numbering 1,100 men, were ably handled and splendidly fought by frequently only *three* European officers, one of whom, the commandant, had sometimes only captain's rank. Under the present system of eight officers per regiment, the native infantry corps could be expanded to double its strength and with great advantage. Of course, if a European officer were put in command of every company, it would be another affair, but we are speaking of the present organisation which admits of native officers, and plenty of them, for the company work. The eight European officers, we say, could find it no harder to administer a 1,200 strong battalion than a 600 one, always provided that a good deal of the useless circumlocution that disfigures military discipline in a native regiment was abandoned. And the economy would not be small. The State would save the expense of half the number of European officers whom it now employs, and, in the instances of such wars as the one at Rumpa, the further expense of concentrating a number of weak battalions from different quarters on one point, when one or two of the one thousand strong battalions would answer the purpose quite as well.

Another use of the strong battalion is its flexibility. It is manifestly absurd to break up a regiment numbering 500 men into two parts, having four costly European officers (perhaps field officers) to each division of only 250 men. The "wing" thus divided is too weak to be effective for the duties that fall to half battalions in war, is too strong to be used as a company, and is, moreover, needlessly *over*-officered. But if native regiments were one thousand or twelve hundred strong, the half battalion of five or six hundred men, with their four European officers to each, would be a serviceable formation, whether as a whole or when sub-divided into double companies of two hundred and fifty, or three hundred men under two European officers each. Nothing can be more wasteful and extravagant than the 500 battalion regiment with its eight European officers, for it can only move *effectively* as a whole, never as a part, and it has always to be recruited by volunteers from other regiments whenever it has to be sent upon field service. This last necessity is sufficient to condemn the small battalion of itself. Either the volunteers from the other regiments are bad characters who will spoil the regiment they are called to fill up, as they are valuable men whom it is a serious loss for the other regiments to part with.

It would be an immense gain to the Indian service, if by the aid of larger battalions officers were enabled to experience the responsibilities of command before they attained the rank and age of full colonel. The weak battalion system is fatal to this desideratum, for there is only one command in it—the colonel's. But if, as we have shown above, the 1,200 strong battalion is capable of division into the half battalion of 600, and the double company of 150×150=300 men, the major and the captain would often enjoy opportunities of undivided command, both in quarters and the field. And we cannot doubt that such opportunities would produce good officers, and, later on, good generals. It is one of the most surprising things in the world that the Indian service can ever turn out a general officer worth his salt when it is remembered that a regimental officer is hardly ever called upon to think for himself or to exercise a command before the age of fifty.

We believe that the Simla Commission, when proposing the reduction of the Madras army, advised that the remaining regiments should be increased to 800 strong; but why not increase them to 1,200 at once, because, when we once abandon all ideas of the old organisation and its European officers (2) to every company of 80 or 100 men, it makes very little difference whether the native regiments' eight European officers administer 800 or 1,200 men? The duties appertaining to the companies are, or ought to be, performed by the native officers who are solely responsible. And the work of the European officers is only that of general supervision, and of pay and book keeping. In action there cannot be a doubt but that eight European officers could lead 1,000 men just as well as 500. The great objection to the paucity of European officers is, that they might all be shot early in the battle; and they are quite as liable to that contingency occurring whether they are in front of 1,200 men or six. The Army Commission is consequently only halting half way on the road to reform when it hangs at 800 men. Regiments of 1,200 would be cheaper in every respect, and more effective because a better organisation. In the Rumpa war, for instance, a regiment 1,200 strong, and with *eight* officers, would nearly equal in strength all the regiments now there with their *forty* officers. And no one can doubt that it would be less expense to the State to put the one regiment there from anyone point than to have to send five regiments from all the points of the compass, and from Hyrabad, Vizagapatam, Madras, &c.

The advantages of big battalions in brigades and divisions speak for themselves. No general officer who had the choice would ever prefer a dozen skeleton corps to half that number of full ones, and in handiness and in power, in force, there can be no contrast between the 1,000 strong "wall" and the ricketty formation of 500 men.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, Limited, have issued £600,000 of debentures, which, together with a share capital of £400,000, make up the whole of this company's capital. The cable, as previous letters of mine mentioned, is between Natal and Aden, and the sections as far north as to Zanzibar are now laid and open for traffic. The remaining section to Aden is to be completed by the 31st December until which date payment of the interest on these debentures is guaranteed by the contractors, the Telegraph Construction Company. So far as security is concerned nothing could well be better than what the subscribers to these debentures are offered. The company's revenue from Government subsidies alone is £60,000 a year, from their line when completed £35,000 a year more will be derived, besides rebates to the amount of £15,000 a year from the Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies, making a total revenue from all sources of £110,000. The line of course is little more than an off shoot of the Eastern Company which subscribed half its share capital, and it will be a very useful feeder of that company. They work it and in every sense control it, so that their position as engrossing all the telegraphic communication of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GENERAL MACPHERSON'S BRIGADE ATTACKED BY KOHISTANIS—SERIOUS ENCOUNTER.

KABUL, Dec. 12.

During the last two days the city and the whole country appear to have attempted a general rising against the British. Having been on piquet duty during the past twenty four hours I am unable to give the full particulars of a most unfortunate affair which occurred on Thursday morning; but the fact appears to be that Brigadier General Macpherson, in endeavouring to surround the Kohistanis, started off his four Royal Horse Artillery guns and F. Battery A Brigade, escorted by a squadron of the 9th Lancers, up the valley. The guns got into muddy or bad ground; the horses got shot, and the Kohistanis, seeing the guns in difficulties, charged down on them and captured and held them for a considerable time. The gunners of F/A., who have been with us in every fight since the frontier was crossed last November, had already established a name for their gallant and dashing behaviour. It is therefore almost needless to say that they defended their guns to the very last. Some 4,000 men in the most perfect order charged them and overwhelmed them. The escort of the 9th Lancers suffered a loss said to be equal to a troop. Colonel Cleland was shot through the knee, and Lieut. Hearsey was killed. The credit of recapturing the guns is, I am told by an eye-witness, due to Colonel Macgregor, Chief of the Staff, who, collecting the remainder of the 9th Lancers and some infantry, charged into the mass, and, backed by the infantry, drove back the enemy. The remainder of General Macpherson's Brigade arriving, and taking them in the flank, drove them up with great loss. Meanwhile hundreds of men held the Charasiab hills and those above Kabul, whilst the men roamed the city with firearms, but General Hills kept order there with a strong hand and arrested 20 or 30 armed men. General Baker returns in hot haste from Argundeh. Lieutenant Dardy was killed over his gun, after pistolling several of the assailants. Fitzhugh was wounded slightly in the leg on Tuesday.

THE VICEROY FIRED AT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Viceroy arrived here this evening. On the way from the Howrah station to the Government House a Eurasian, dismissed Preventive Officer, fired two shots from a revolver at the Viceregal carriage. No one was hurt. The man was arrested on the spot. He is believed to be insane.

[EUSTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

As the Viceroy arrived to-night, two shots were fired at his carriage by an East Indian, who also fired once at the following carriage. No one was hurt. The man, who was very drunk, was arrested without resistance.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 11.

A letter has been received by the Khedive from King John of Abyssinia, in which he expresses his readiness for peace with Egypt, provided the Great Powers will recognise the conditions thereof. A battalion of Egyptian troops has been ordered to proceed to Massowah.

THE QUEEN AND THE ZULU HEROES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Those officers at present at home who are distinguished for their services in the Zulu campaign dined with Her Majesty the Queen yesterday.

THE TEKKE TURCOMANS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that the Tekke Turcomans have made a raid close to Tchikislar.

OPINIONS OF THE *TIMES*.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Kabul giving the opinions at headquarters respecting the Afghan settlement, and urges adherence to the Treaty of Gandamak and the evacuation of territory while safe and honourable. England, it adds, demands rest, which is urgently necessary.

REPORTED FIGHTING NEAR KABUL.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that serious fighting has taken place at Kabul.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Dec. 11.

The Italian Mail steamer Assiria, Captain Boselli, left Aden for Bombay to-day at midnight.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed flat. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras	5⅞
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-8 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	78⅞
4½ do. do.	85¼
5 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115f
Bar Silver	52⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....	£14,400,000....	Inc £300,000
Bills Discounted	£12,000,000....	Dec £200,000
Bullion	£27,000,000....	Dec £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 52 11-16 per cent.

Arrival—Ancona.

Departure—Annie Ainsley.

THERE is very little change to report in the condition of Mr. Justice Green up to late yesterday evening. He still continues in the same half-conscious state—is able to recognise friends, but cannot speak more than an indistinct "yes" or "no." He took his medicine and food somewhat better yesterday, but refused them sometimes, apparently on account of the difficulty he has in swallowing.

THERE is no rest for a British Admiral on the East India Station. The flagship Euryalus has now been suddenly ordered off to Suez, and will sail from Bombay harbour this evening. Now that England is taking a more active control over the foreign as well as the home affairs of Egypt, the presence of a British man-of-war in the Gulf of Suez, with a war between Egypt and Abyssinia on the cards, is probably considered desirable.

WE are asked to state that the marriage of the Bishop of Bombay to Miss Moultrie will be strictly private, the Bishop having yesterday heard by telegram of the death of a near relative.

THE result of the Matriculation Examination recently held by the Bombay University authorities will be published on Thursday next.

WE are glad to see that the well-known exponents of Scottish song—the Kennedy family—intend visiting Bombay shortly.

THE Bengal Legislative Council meets in the Government House, Calcutta, to-day.

GENERAL BRIGHT with his staff has left Gandamak for Jallalabad, the present head-quarters of the 2nd division. As the command of all the forces from Jamrud to Kabul is now vested in General Roberts, it is difficult to see why with brigadier-generals at Lundi Kotal, Jallalabad, and Gandamak General Bright's services are required at all on this line.

A SPECIAL telegram from Balishkheye, dated the 7th inst., says :—General Tytler starts tomorrow with 1-8 R. A. mountain battery guns, No. 1 mountain battery two guns, 85th regiment with some men of the 2-8th foot, 1st Bengal cavalry, 13th and 18th Bengal infantry, the 4th, 20th, and 29th native infantry, 8th company Bengal sappers, staff, commissariat, &c. The Madattoo section of the Zaimookht, has acceded in full to our terms, giving hostages, arms, and Rs. 2,700; their land is nearest to us from here. We blow up their towers as we advance. Two companies of the 4th Punjab infantry under Major Hawes and 50 lancers with Captain Walker, political officer, are burning Levara Mayla, their village, to-day, as it is off our line of march.

WE learn that the telegraph steamers Kangaroo and Scotia commenced laying the cable from Aden towards Zanzibar on the 10th inst. If all goes well communication with the Cape will be opened about the end of the month. The cable from Port Natal to Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, and Zanzibar is already completed.

WE learn from Kandahar that Major Hobday and Captain Rind, together with the Bengal commissariat establishment, left for India on the 5th inst., the Bombay commissariat having taken over their duties. There is every reason for presuming that a portion of this force will shortly advance upon Girishk. Supplies are now being collected and the bridges on the road are being prepared; large quantities of ordnance stores have been sent for from Quetta. All officers who have had leave granted them have been ordered to remain; great preparations are being made by the transport department.

THE *Pioneer* in referring to the speech delivered by the Viceroy in distributing the prizes at the Mayo College, Ajmere, thus apostrophises :—"A graceful fancy is embodied in the passage, where His Excellency says to the students, 'to you,—to the industry of your efforts here, to the purity and nobleness of your lives hereafter, that great dead statesman has virtually confided to some extent the daily care of the noble name associated with this Mayo College. In your keeping is the honoured memory of the dead; in your young hands the practical power to fulfil or disappoint that high hope with which you yourselves are honoured by the living." And another sentence worth quoting, even more for the sake of its manner meaning than for the beauty of the language, is this :—'The special novelty of this institution consists in its adaptation to the special antiquity of other institutions which it will serve to perpetuate and strengthen in proportion as it succeeds in the improvement of that young generation by whose intelligence and energy old institutions are invigorated.' There are the germs of a complete Caxtonian Sermon in this phrase."

A CORRESPONDENT informs the Madras papers that it is likely to take some months more for either the police or the military to capture Laman Dors, the notorious rebel leader, as the recent attempt to seize him has met with a disappointment, while at the same time the rebels did not fail to inflict a loss on the attacking party. A subadar, with a small party of the 10th Regiment N. I., attacked Chendriah, and drove him from the village of Donalunka near Palim, capturing six unimportant prisoners, &c., and releasing Ranculunka, a man whom the rebels retained for sacrifice. Major Prendergast and Mr. Sweet, of the police, met the Subadar and his party returning, and again pressed them on back to the village, but found it occupied; the rebels fired on them from thick jungles, killing one Sascar. Fresh troops were sent in pursuit, but when they reached the village of Dora Lunka, the rebels fled from it during the night previous. It is reported that valuable assistance will be obtained through Annal Reddi and Jampa Pandaya. On information being received that a party of the rebels was at Luckonda, a party of the 5th Regiment, N. I., under the command of a Native officer, was despatched from Chodaveram, and found the rebels at Luchonda, who took up a position on a hill. The enemy opened fire upon the force; the fire was returned, and the hill charged, when the rebels dispersed and fled. It is also reported that some rebels under the leadership of Madakum and Chinnaya robbed some men conveying rice for sale to Koyar market, and fired upon a small party of police, who were bringing in some money. Lieutenant Kenny, with the 27th Rifles, attacked Chendriah's party at Chinnorpolum between Yelnishiveram and Aditayala, and the rebels escaped into dense jungle. Another correspondent writes :—"Intelligence having been received that a gang of rebels were near Palkajeri, a party of our troops was sent to punish them before they could inflict any injury on any of the neighbouring villages. No information of the whereabouts of the notorious leader of the Rumpa riot Chendriah was procurable, although our troops have been out on different sides to watch his movements. The latest news obtained, which was subsequently confirmed, was to the effect that Chendriah was near Kota with a party of rebels. A party from Kota was sent against him."

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following interesting details of the ex-Amir's journey :—He was taken great care of on his way through the camp at Gundamuk. He was surrounded with cavalry, and the nearest mounted men on his right and left had drawn swords. He appeared to be unconcerned. Though his ride of 28 miles from Jugdulluk must have been a tedious one, he appeared glad to get out of the country, and casually remarked that he was "looking forward to the day when he should get to England and live like Duleep Singh, as he was very fond of shooting and riding!" At Jugdulluk (where Colonel Jenkins, C.B., of the Guides, commanded), the officer in charge of the escort, introduced the Colonel, whereupon he walked up and offered his hand, but Colonel Jenkins drew himself up very stiffly and declined the honor, from which bystanders deduced that he had not acquitted him with regard to the Kabul massacre. At night he had four soldiers marching up and down in front of his tent; all his food was carefully examined, both going in and coming out, by the officer of the guard; in fact, the strictest surveillance was kept over him. He left Safed Sung for Jallalabad under a strong escort of the 18th Bengal Cavalry. Officers who have come in contact with Yakub Khan say that his remarks in conversation are generally of the most childish kind and his intellect apparently of the lowest type. A good deal of trouble might have been saved if this had been found out sooner.

IT would seem that the Horse Guards are at last awake to the necessity of alluring a few medical flies to their net, says the *Madras Mail*. A portion of the new warrant has been published, from which we learn that, in addition to some increase of pay, that most iniquitious of all rules which formerly existed, viz., that surgeons-major of twenty years service and upwards rank as lieut-colonels, but junior of the rank, has been abolished. Henceforth they will rank according to the date of their commissions. It takes a very long time to drive anything into the heads of the Horse Guards, but gradually they will awake to the fact that all our young doctors want is to be treated as other young Englishmen are, namely, with consideration and fair play.

SINCE the general introduction of breech-loading rifles our troops have had so few opportunities of learning how to use them from experience in actual warfare that any decided opinion expressed by an officer who has lately held an important command in the field must be listened to with interest. General Newdigate, in a speech the other day on distributing prizes to a company of volunteers, said that he particularly disliked independent firing in action. After a few rounds had been fired the smoke was so great that men could not see what they were firing at. The enemy's bullets were dropping in, knocking over one man and another; and the effect was to make them fire harder and harder without taking aim. Such fire was of no use. Men got demoralised, and it was impossible to stop them until their ammunition was exhausted. He recommended volunteers, therefore, to practice volley firing, for no firing was so effective. Evidently General Newdigate, speaking with what he has seen on actual service fresh in his memory, is of opinion that volley firing should be the kind of firing mainly used in battle. On the other hand, in the handbook of modern tactics, edited by the superintending officer of garrison instruction, it is laid down that "the use of volley firing must be looked on as the exception, and that of independent firing as the rule, in all infantry combat." Which of the two opinions is to be accepted?

THE murder of the British nominee to the governorship of Maidan, will, the Lahore paper thinks, have a somewhat embarrassing effect upon our political measures in Afghanistan. It will be difficult to find men of mark and influence to take civil employment under us, unless we can secure the personal safety of our agents. If we are to do our work thoroughly and well, we must face the position as it is, and not as we would wish it to be. When we assume charge of a district and appoint our own men to govern it, we must display the power which can alone efficiently back our pretensions. The only power which, for the present, can do this, is the force of arms, and wherever we profess to establish our rule we must send troops to enforce it. This, our contemporary thinks, is the only diplomacy which can avail us in Afghanistan.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and his Honor Sir Ashley Eden will proceed to Darjeeling on the 23rd instant and will remain there about a week. It is understood that the Viceroy will hold the usual New Year festivities in Calcutta.

THE Entrance and First Arts Examinations in the Calcutta University were held last week. The number of candidates for matriculation was 2,697, and the same for the Little-go 1,040.

THE *Morning Post* says that when the Mediterranean fleet proceeded recently to Cyprus the ironclads entered the harbour of Famagosta two abreast, and found in its waters ample room for all the ships and many more. Admiral Hornby reported that the harbour was superior to Valetta. Mr. Ormiston, of Bombay, who visited Cyprus lately at the request of Lord Salisbury to make a report on the harbour of Famagosta, was impressed quite as favourably as Admiral Hornby with its capabilities for being made a valuable naval station. The harbour seems to be naturally one of the best in the Mediterranean, and the improvements required to deepen the anchorage and make it secure will not be excessively costly.

THE *Bengalee* has the best reasons to believe that Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Cape Colony who was supposed to have such sympathy for the people of this country, was the author of the rule reducing the maximum limit of age for the open competitive examination from 21 to 19 years. "The change, we understand, was made with the express purpose of excluding our countrymen from the Covenanted Civil Service, and not with a view to give English candidates the benefits of a university education, as was stated at the time. This view of the matter finds strong corroboration from the recently published despatch of the Government of India, which admits that the reduction in the limit of age will throw unusual difficulties in the way of native candidates who intend to compete for the Civil Service."

Le Moniteur Officiel, the organ of the Government of Pondicherry, gives a detailed programme of the festivities to be observed on the occasion of the visit, on Monday, the 15th instant, of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to Pondicherry in connection with the opening of the Railway line to the French settlement. There are to be various sports, comprising horse and chariot races, and acrobatic and jugglers' feats, wrestling matches, the May pole, foot races and archery. At night the town is to be illuminated, and there will be an exhibition of fireworks. A theatre will be extemporised for a special performance to be given on what the *Moniteur Officiel* calls *la place du Gouvernement*. The festivities are to close with a grand ball, at which the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos will be the central figure. There will be an official reception of the Duke by his Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

WE learn from a Rangoon paper that there has been great mortality among those who left that place for the sapphire fields in Siam.

A COLOMBO paper reports that the Matelle railway works continue to make excellent progress at every point. Three passenger stations are in progress, and it is confidently expected that the Mosque tunnel will be opened through within a few days, and that before the end of the month a locomotive will be running between the Kandy terminus, and a point beyond the Mahavilla gauge viaduct, which is being rapidly prepared for traffic.

WRITING to the editor of a local magazine Mr. Ruskin gives utterance to the following extraordinary sentiment :—"Young men have no business with politics at all; and when the time is come for them to have opinions, they will find all political parties resolve themselves at last into two—that which holds with Solomon that a rod is for the fool's back, and that which holds with the fool himself that a crown is for his head, a vote for his mouth, and all the universe for his belly."

DR. W. W. HUNTER delivered on the 14th Nov. at Edinburgh his second lecture on the subject, "What the English have done for the Indian People." After recapitulating the leading points of his former lecture, he called attention to some of the less obvious results of British rule, dwelling at length on the development of new industries and the growth of great centres of trade; the vast growth of rural rights in the soil; the progress of education; and the development of a higher form of local self-government. The lecturer then insisted upon the necessity for a further recognition of the natives, not only in administrative posts, but in the political direction of their country. He looked forward to the time when there would be a representative council of India, which should assist the Viceroy in the task of government, as his Legislative Council now assisted him in the task of law-making. But such a council would only be safe if England made up her mind to do her duty by the Indian people. At present there was a widespread feeling among the natives that the finances of India were sometimes dealt with in the interests of England, and the moment that a genuine representative council was created in India this feeling of soreness and irritation on the part of the natives with regard to the expenditure of their revenues would find a voice. England, therefore, could grant representative institutions to India only if the English nation was determined to deal honestly with the vast and complicated interests of her Indian subjects. "I feel sure," Dr. Hunter said, "that the British nation has only to realize the facts in order to do justice. Our history in India has been chequered by occasional mistakes, but on the whole it forms a splendid narrative of empire fairly won and honestly governed in the interests of the people."

A PAPER published in China gives the following instance of Chinese cure for sunstroke :—A jinriksha coolie, in the employ of a foreigner residing out of town, was struck down by sunstroke on a Sunday; his employer proposed to apply ice bandages, but his servants would not allow it. The sufferer was taken in a jinriksha to a native doctor at Tinza, apparently lifeless; the doctor treated him by sticking pins under his scalp, into his nostrills, between his fingers and toes, and into his feet; a quantity of black blood began to flow, and as soon as red blood came the patient began to recover consciousness. He is progressing favourably.

PRETTY general surprise is expressed that though the grant of batta to the Kabul army has been gazetted now some months and bills for it have long since been presented, no money has yet been forthcoming. This is by no means as it should be. The publication of the grant might have been delayed had there been any sufficient reason for delay, but having been officially announced, the grant itself should have been carried into immediate effect. If funds have been short, the withholding this one item of expenditure will hardly serve much purpose, and it does not look dignified. If the neglect is one of mere carelessness, Government should remember the precept *Bis dat qui cito dat*, and pay up promptly.

NEWS from Ferozpur says that not only has all idea of doing away with the arsenal there been abandoned, but that, instead, it is to be enlarged. The khalassi lines will be built on the plain adjoining the arsenal fort, instead of lying two miles off. The proposed railway from Ludhiana to Ferozpur is not to be made; but, instead of it, a branch line will be run from Raiwind, on the S. P. and D. line, to the right bank of the Sutlej, at Gaudasing Wallah, 10 miles from Ferozpur.

THE following description of a deputy postmaster of Pennacondah, who lately escaped while being tried for criminal breach of trust, is given in the *District Gazette* :—"Biting nails always, constantly mending nails with pen-knife, great snuffer, miniature picture writer, a man of fancy, fond of playing at cards and other games; with whom likely to consort: making friendship with people of childish behaviour, &c."

THE Queen, as godmother of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's daughter, has given the dear child a piece of silver plate bearing an inscription showing that it is a present from "Victoria R, and I." This has given rise to considerable comment; and a home paper points out that if the Queen were Empress in England the "and I." would not necessitate any theory as to the caste of the Beach family, but, as it stands, the inscription suggests the question. Is the daughter of Sir Michael Hicks Beach born in an Indian caste, or merely devoted in infancy to the fate of marrying an Indian Raja?

THEEBAW'S "SISTERS AND HIS COUSINS AND HIS AUNTS."—A correspondent in Mandalay tells us that the King has not yet provided for all the relatives and friends of his deceased parent, but that he is still going on in that direction with considerable zeal. Shway Nyoon, the daughter of Bah Din Yay Na Tha Ming Thee, has been cast into prison; and a like fate has befallen the Soo Payah Gye. The latter was thrust into prison at the request of her sister the Soo Payah Lat, the wife of King Theebaw, on the ground that she with Shway Nyoon had been corresponding with the Nyoung Yan Prince. The Sin Byoo Mai, the mother of these two princesses, and the lady to whose machinations it is due that Theebaw is on the throne and the Nyoung Yan is an exile in Calcutta, is at her wits end with grief and fear. Ya Noung, the eldest son of the Yay Nan Gyoung Atwin Woon, dared to fall in love with Mine Kine Soo Payah, Theebaw's eldest sister. Theebaw did not approve of this and Ye Noung has, it is said, gone to Neikban. He was followed a day or two after wards by the six sisters of the Thongzi Prince, their mother, the Kanitywa princess, being cast into prison with Nyoung Yan's mother and sister.—*Bangoon Times.*

BOMBAY.

MUSIC AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA, MALABAR HILL.—The following is the programme of music to be played by H. E. the Governor's Band this evening :—

Overture.....	Don Juan.....	Mozart.
Polka	Bonne Bouche.....	Waldteufel.
Aria	Der Wildschutz.....	Lortzing.
Valse	Immer Heiterer.....	Strauss.
Selection.....	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Polka Mazurka....	Tereina	Faust.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ebram was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing fish, valued 9 pice, belonging to Sukoo, women.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Ali Abah was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust, in respect of four seers of sweetmeat and a pair of copper scales, the property of Rumjan Currim. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Yesterday, Bala Meya Nilker and eleven other Mahomedans were bound over in a sum of Rs. 500 each to keep the peace, they having shown an intention to quarrel with another party of Mahomedans residing at Chowkey Molla.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mahomed Dawood, a servant employed at the David Sassoon Mill, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing two handkerchiefs and a quantity of gold embroidery, the property of prisoner's employers. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 6,665, the average daily attendance being 152. There were 968 new admissions. Of the total number, 1,301 were children. The prevailing diseases were fever diarrhœa, dysentery, chest, skin diseases and worms.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY POISON.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindu, residing at Goolalwaree, named Balkrishna Goolabrai, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with attempting to murder Kallindass Rajindass, a lad about nine years of age, by giving him some sweetmeat drugged with arsenic. It appears that the prisoner was some time back charged by the grandfather of the boy with having stolen Rs. 230, and it was with a view to revenge himself that he ventured to poison the boy as above alleged. The case stands postponed for hearing till the 20th instant.

THE THEFT AT CHOUPATI.—The two Eurasian brothers, named Scott, and Gungo, woman, were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. W. Webb yesterday with the theft of Mill and silver ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 11,879, the property of one Maina, woman. The evidence of the prosecutrix was taken, who described the manner in which she discovered that her property had been stolen, and also identified the greater portion of the property which was produced in court as belonging to her. The examination of the complainant was not concluded when the case was adjourned for further hearing till the 7th proximo, and the prisoners remanded to jail.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the consideration of the proposed Licence Tax Bill and the Factory Act for India was held on Thursday, the Hon. M. Mowat occupying the chair. There were also present :—Mr. J. M. Maclean, honorary member; Messrs. J. P. Cornforth [Aldridge, Salmon & Co.], J. Dixon [Edward, Bates & Co.], J. E. Bodger [Cutler, Palmer & Co.], J. Thorburn [Sir Charles Forbes & Co.], Sorabjee Framjee [Framjee, Sands & Co.], O. Fiedler [Gaddum & Co.], J. N. Graham [W. & A. Graham & Co.], J. Greaves [Greaves, Cotton & Co.], L. R. W. Forrest [Killick, Nixon & Co.], G. W. Moir [Lang, Moir & Co.], E. Comber [Lyon & Co.], A. L. Mackay [Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.], R. Roberts [Owen and Company], H. Curjel [Furnett & Co.], J. A. Bryce [Wallace & Co.], Hector [New Colaba Company], Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy [Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy & Co.], Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, F. Mathew [B. B. & C. I. Railway], G. A. Barnett [G. I. P. Railway], and A. Tait, [P. and O. S. N. Co.]

THE LICENCE TAX.

The Chairman—Let me remind you that time is very pressing. We are told that the Licence Tax Bill will be brought on the 1st of January, and we are asked by Government to give our opinion regarding the Factory Act by the 15th of this month. I, therefore, trust you will be good enough to push forward the business so that we can dispose of both matters this evening. With regard to the proceedings on Tuesday last, as a member of this Chamber I must say that I strongly dissent from the views expressed by Mr. Bryce about the Governor. I think that if there is one in authority who has assisted the Chamber more than another it is Sir Richard Temple. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I rise with some diffidence to say a few words with respect to the observations made by Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Bryce in support of the memorial proposed by the former gentleman, as substitute for the one which has been presented for confirmation after a great deal of attention and consideration by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Before proceeding further I cannot help admiring that there are several suggestions in the document prepared by Mr. Kittredge which might with advantage be appropriately introduced into the memorial prepared by the committee. For the latter does not in my opinion seem to deserve a total condemnation, as it does not differ in very material points from the one proposed by Mr. Kittredge save in the introduction of an income tax which Mr. Kittredge's revised memorial seems to favour. I am sure the "Trades and Professions Tax Bill" as revised by the committee of the Chamber will be very different to the widely modified and made to meet the exigencies of the present day without any serious results or injustice. I would, therefore, suggest that the second and third paras. of Mr. Kittredge's memorial be added to the committee's memorial as a preamble, as also a portion of the ninth para. or 4th as numerically marked by Mr. Kittredge, ending with the words "past ten years" I would also suggest to add "not only" before and "but unjust" before the word "hard" in the 4th line of the 5th para of the committee's memorial. The sentence will then read, "It seems to your memorialists to be not only hard but unjust on the employe, &c. I think there is no need of section 30 in the memorial of the committee does not require to obtain any information therein required to be furnished, as the Licence Tax Act empowers a person who conducts a certain calling or profession to carry on that calling or profession by paying a certain fee under the Act, and therefore the tax could not be levied on the income, seeing the insurmountable difficulty of ascertaining it. In Mr. Kittredge's revised memorial the last two paras are apparently highly objectionable, for they seem to favour the income tax, which would necessitate the inquisitorial process to receive the required revenues from a licence tax. In fact, gentlemen, this Chamber of Commerce should not, I firmly believe, on any account propose the introduction of so obnoxious a tax as the income tax, much less support its imposition particularly since, chiefly representing the European commercial community, it nevertheless represents, let it be said to it scredit, the entire commercial community of Western India, for the Chamber has on occasions of commercial and other questions of great importance already distinguished itself by its labours in the cause of Western India, and aware as we are that the imposition, nay, introduction some years ago of this obnoxious tax was not at all relished by the commercial community generally and by the native community in particular, I do not think it would answer after a short period. Under such circumstances, and knowing as we do, the feelings, sentiments, the peculiar habits of the people of India and their strong aversion to allow any one to pry into their affairs, and that Sir John Strachey has not made any move to levy an income tax under disguise a general income tax in the shape of a licence tax, we will, I think, be consulting the interests and wishes of the people of India if we were to reject Mr. Kittredge's singular proposal regarding an income tax. You are aware, Mr. Chairman, that the experience of three years has practically proved the impossibility of its adaptability to India, and that it has convinced Lord Northbrook, one of the ablest statesmen who then took a very prominent part in urging on the Secretary of State for India, who favoured His Excellency's decision of the disgust it created and the failure in its operation. It is now, moreover, acknowledged on all hands, even in Europe, to be quite an unequal, oppressive and vexatious tax in practice. To make any more attempts, gentlemen, for its introduction again into India, despite the lesson taught by experience, is what appears to me to be but an "Utopian impossibility," and I cannot in any way better convince you of the utter impossibility attendant upon its practical operation than by reading to you only two paragraphs of a learned article by a writer under the initials J. R. M. I believe J. R. McCulloch, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France on Taxation in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," where he says, "I in considering this question on taxes on income we may begin by admitting that an income tax is at first sight apparently the fairest of all taxes. It seems to make every one contribute to the wants of the State in proportion to the revenues which he enjoys under its protection; while by falling equally on the occasional no change in the distribution of capital in the natural direction of industry or in the prices of commodities. It were much to be wished that any tax could be imposed having such effects; but we are sorry to be obliged to state that none such has hitherto been discovered, and those who believe that they may be expected to result from the imposition of taxes on income are very wide indeed of the mark. An income tax would no doubt have the supposed effects were it possible fairly to assess it. But the practical difficulties which hinder this being done are not of a sort that can be overcome, so much is this the case that taxes on income though theoretically equal are in their practical operation the most unequal, oppressive, and vexatious of any that it is possible to imagine. He also says, "It is unnecessary, we think, to say more on this branch of the subject. It has been seen in the first place, that it is not possible to acquire accurate information as to the magnitudes of the incomes enjoyed by some of the largest and most important classes, and it has next been seen, that though such information were obtained, the services whence different incomes arise are so various and they are so very different in the several degrees of durability, that all attempts to impose on them a really equal income tax must prove utterly abortive. The truth is, that an income tax pressing equally on all classes is a desideratum which is not destined to be accomplished. After the legislature has done all that can be done to make it equal, it will be grossly unequal. To impose it only on certain classes of incomes, or to impose it on all incomes, without regard to their origin is alike subversive of every principle of justice. Nothing, therefore, remains but to reject it altogether, or at all events to resort to it only when money must be had at all hazards, when it is better that injustice should be deliberately perpetrated than that the public treasury should be exposed to unnecessary embarrassment. This sort and nothing else can ever justify either taxes on income or property." It would be idle, gentlemen, to repeat that reasonable arguments, and experience have shown the impossibility of free-introducing the income tax into India. The best argument that I can put forth against it is that it cannot tend to the retrenchment of Government expense, but on the contrary to its increment. How it is so I will presently show you. To ask for the introduction of an income tax into India is tantamount to encourage as it were Sir John Strachey to put forth budgets after budgets as profuse as may please him, for he knows he can resort to a measure which has the approval of the commercial community, and that he can extort under it as much money as he wants from time to time. Again, I ask you why we should lead the Government of India to infer that we are inclined to take upon ourselves the total expenses of the second Afghan war. When we are aware that the great national sense of honour of the English nation will do us justice in knowing they do that the war was undertaken no less for preserving the prestige of the British arms than for the defence of India. It would therefore certainly be most impolitic and feverish haste on our part to put up Sir John Strachey to levy an income tax needlessly and at a time so hard and severe as the present. You will, I beleive, acquiese with condemnation of an income tax as being inquisitorial and subversive of every principle of justice, peace, and order, by rejecting Mr. Kittredge's memorial since it asks this obnoxious tax and adopting that of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce with the amendments and alterations I have proposed.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said—Though I concur in a great deal that is contained in the able speeches of Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Bryce, I cannot bring myself to sympathise with the amendment which has been proposed to my friend, Mr. Kittredge, and I shall certainly vote against it on principle. Direct taxation is least suited of this country and the obnoxious income tax from its harrassingly inquisitorial nature is about the worst form of direct taxation, and to ask for the substitution of this tax is to ignore the teachings of past experience and to seek to obtain the privilege, it appears to me, of jumping from the frying pan into the fire. When we remember what trouble we had to undergo to bring about the repeal of this same "hated income tax," the public protests we had to make in the Town Hall some years ago against its continuation, and the relief and exultation with which we welcomed the news of its repeal, we ought to be very cautious to ask for its reintroduction. We have at all times been perfectly willing and ready to bear our fair share of taxation, and we hail with satisfaction the present intention of the Government to make the new licence tax more equitable than its predecessors, but if the result of the good intention of the Government has been bad, it is our duty to point out the same to the Government and to demand that it may be remedied, when we held that monster meeting in Mr. Wilson's Circus nearly two years ago to protest against class legislation and class exemption from taxation, we had not much hope that our protest would have the effect of making the Finance Minister rectify the blunder he had led the Government into committing. Gentlemen, it is very gratifying, therefore, to find that the public opinion, which the local Government so unwisely attempted to stifle at the time by flatly refusing to allow us the use of our own Town Hall, has asserted itself in so marked a manner. The concurrence of public disapproval which the licence tax met with in all parts of the country was so universal that it attract the serious attention of the British House of Commons, and that great assembly which has justly been styled, "the inviolable home of free discussion, which spreads its protection over the subjects of the British Empire in all parts of the world," and the Government of India has been forced to withdraw from the false position in which it had placed itself to its friends. Sir John Strachey has been made to see the mistake which he committed last year in exempting himself and the other members of the Mutual Adulation Society of India, from the operation of his licence tax, though he has not the good grace to frankly and candidly acknowledge himself in the wrong. But, gentlemen, we need hardly be surprised at this. Past experience has shown us that our present hon'ble and honoured Finance Minister is a man who "convinced against his will would have his opinion still." The lamentably blind obstinacy with which he has stuck to the narrow gauge on the Western Rajputana Railway, in open defiance of public opinion and the counsels of the responsible head of the Public Works Department of the State, and to the very great detriment of the trade of this port, and of the best interests of the Empire, is too well-known to you, gentlemen, to need any comments at my hands. Sir John seems to say, "The licence tax is the people's hated tax, I will not have it," and to speaking in that Chamber, were they could be answered. He would not go further into the points of the article, but he would put it to the Chamber whether it was becoming or fair for an honorary member to take advantage of his position as the head of the finances of India to try and force his opinions down the throats of the Chamber, and then to supplement such speeches by newspaper articles and attempt thereby sneers and ridicule to influence the decision of a Chamber during a discussion. There were two charges in the bill, Mr. Bryce, which, with the consent of the meeting, he would accept as an amendment to his proposal. The only other change he would make would be to omit the last half of paragraph four, in order to accept the suggestion of a speaker at the last meeting, that we should leave out all mention of the mooted point of the Land Tax. (Applause.)

Mr. Forrest said he was not going to make a speech on the respective merits of the licence tax, and the income tax, or on the character and merits of their rulers, but he would, at commencement, cordially congratulate the Chamber on having adjourned until to-day. They had had an opportunity during the two previous days, in opposition to Mr. Kittredge's proposition, and of hearing Mr. Kittredge's assertion that he was a sane man. (Laughter.) He expressed his entire concurrence in all the trenchant criticism that had been uttered against the bill. He had done his best to study the provisions of the bill during the short time that they had had it before them, and he was more confirmed than ever in the opinion that it was the crudest and most hastily constructed piece of legislation that the Chamber had ever had to consider. (Applause.) He thought it would be a very great pity if the Chamber lost its influence by splitting itself into two parties on the question of Income Tax vs. Licence Tax. He was not ashamed to say that after examination, he thought Mr. Kittredge's memorial in many respects better than that of the Chamber. It was certainly a more complete memorial, as it ought to be seeing that Mr. Kittridge had had much more time to prepare his memorial than the Chamber had to prepare theirs. Mr. Kitredge's memorial contained fourteen paragraphs, eight at least of which were word for word what the committee had already proposed. The most important alteration in Mr. Kittredge's memorial were contained in the clauses which had been added, and these he thought (most of them would be very willing to adopt. He need not refer to these additions; two of them had already been suggested by Mr. Sorabjee, and a third, as to the collector determining the class to which a man should belong, they would all be willing to adopt. Mr. Kittredge had wisely left out of his memorial that portion of his arguments which related to the land tax, and the majority of those present were no doubt glad that he had done so. He would, therefore, propose that Mr. Kittredge's memorial with the exception of the last two paragraphs and half the previous one, or that portion of the memorial which had reference to an income tax should be adopted.

Mr. Maclean—I do not want to intrude on the time of the Chamber, but I must ask leave to say a few words by way of personal explanation. Mr. Kittredge has denied my right, as an honorary member of this Chamber, to comment on in the journal with which I am connected on any debate still in progress here. Now, I may say that I did not seek or solicit the introduction of being an honorary member. I did not in the morning and worked till seven at night. He did not ask that I should attend meetings; that any limitation should be placed on the hours of daily labour, but he thought that if the mills were to work during these long hours they should be required to allow proper intervals for food and rest to their work-people. The great majority of the mill hands, children as well as men, begin work without food. This in itself might not be very objectionable, as he believed the same thing occured in England, but in England half-hour was allowed at 8 o'clock for breakfast, and again an hour for dinner, at half-past 12 or 1 o'clock, whereas in India the operatives had to do six and sometimes seven hours' work before an

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